

GREAT NEW BATTLE RAGING NEAR ARRAS

Heaviest Fighting Occurs North of City, but Activity Extends to St. Quentin.

"TANKS" SCORE SUCCESS

Labyrinth of Trenches Known as "The Harp" Taken by the British.

With the British armies in France, the war on the western front, which has been moving some rapidly in the past few weeks, broke into full swing to-day. Wideness of their attacks which they have been directing against the retreating Germans in the sector of the Somme, the British struck still further north, and a broad front of assaults on a broad front with Arras more or less the pivotal point, they drove the Germans from scores of important positions, penetrating far into the German lines and inflicting heavy casualties.

A visit to corps headquarters this afternoon indicated that the number of prisoners taken in the past twelve hours will exceed 5,000. The barbed wire "cages," or compounds, built to receive prisoners which were expected to be taken were overcrowded long before noon, although the principal attack did not begin until shortly after dawn.

The heaviest fighting to-day developed along a line a few miles southeast of Arras in a northerly direction to the neighborhood of Lens, but the actions extended far in the direction of St. Quentin. In the territory captured to-day was the famous Vimy Ridge, which had been fought over time and time again ever since the war was ten months old. The French had fought desperately in an endeavor to wrest this vantage ground from the Germans, the battles costing both belligerents heavy losses. The French being estimated at 100,000. Back of the northern end of Vimy Ridge lie the principal coal fields of France, which are still in German hands.

The Fight for Vimy Ridge.

The fighting on Vimy Ridge was carried out by the Canadians, who had retained a footing on the ridge all winter, but always higher up was the enemy. On either side of the Canadians were English and Scottish battalions, and in today's battle there was a great struggle for all. The irrepressible "tanks" also shared in the honors of the successful assault.

One position captured to the northeast of Arras was a sort of labyrinth of trenches crisscrossed in multiple bands of wire, called "the harp" because of its shape. Prisoners had proclaimed this strong point practically unassailable, but sweeping over it to-day, the British took nearly a thousand prisoners, including several German battalion commanders. The British army, which had been in the British army, the Canadians took 2,000 prisoners.

It was said everywhere along the attacking line that the Germans appeared to have been taken by surprise, and only in a few instances did they put up a strong fight. One reason for this was that they had been fairly dazed by the British artillery fire of the past ten days.

Panoramic View of Attack.

From the high ground overlooking Arras a panoramic view for many miles of the British attack was presented. The concentration of guns for this operation was probably the greatest for a given amount of front since the war began. Almost countless guns had taken part in the bombardment since the beginning, but it was not until last night that many masked batteries joined in the gun chorus.

Approaching the battlefield well before dawn, the reflection of the gun flashes against the low hanging clouds gave the available impression of a continuous play of sheet lightning along the horizon. The guns were playing upon the ridges looming up in the distance enveloped in darkness, upon which lay the German lines. There was as yet no alarm. The Germans had become accustomed to receive "strafes" from the British, and they were sending up only routine star shells and trench flares.

As dawn approached the British batteries one by one became strangely silent. For half an hour the stillness was almost oppressive. The hot sun flares disappeared. All this time, however, the German star shells and flares were ascending with the same monotonous regularity which marks the German positions along the entire front. A stifling gale delayed the coming of dawn to such an extent that it was dark when the moment set for the British attack arrived.

Gunfire Rocks the Earth.

Then, as if the myriad of guns had been synchronized to the tick of a watch, they broke the foreboding stillness with a volcanic roar. The earth trembled from the shock. The hissing tongues of the inferno appeared now to have been multiplied a hundredfold. The objective was to write under the tortures of the ascending shells. The dark profiles of the ridges, etched against the background of the gray sky, were more clearly defined by the high explosive missiles, which burst above the ground like flaming pots of fire. Above these, in the air, played the shrapnel barrage shells, breaking with giant fire flares and hurling their lethal hail of death on all below.

The first volley scarcely had reached the German lines when up went the ever ready signals of distress and S. O. S. for assistance from the supporting artillery. Most of the distress rockets burst in great showers of golden rain; others looped high in the air and broke into flaming balls of red and green. It was difficult to realize that this was not simply a stupendous, almost supernatural, pyrotechnic spectacle arranged for the pleasure of the gods. It was more difficult still to realize that it was actual reality of war and that the thousands of flames and quick flashes playing in the dim were funeral torches lighting the way of souls into eternity.

Hand to Hand Fighting.

From the moment the great crater opened along the horizon the whole world seemed red. Under the glare of the exploding mines, which had been

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RESURRECTION OF PRUSSIA HAILED

Socialist Organ "Vorwaerts" Bids Labor to Stand by Kaiser.

PRAISES REFORM STEP

"Kreuz Zeitung" Strikes Discordant Note Regarding Easter Message.

THE HAGUE, via London, April 9.—The Easter message on the total reform is treated in the Berlin press as of the highest importance. The only paper which expresses dissatisfaction is the *Kreuz Zeitung*, which finds little consolation in the fact that the execution of the reform proposal is postponed until after the war, as it believes the Chancellor should not now halt on the path of the democratic transformation of Prussia and Germany.

Under the heading "Prussia's Resurrection," the socialist newspaper *Vorwaerts* bids the labor movement to stand by the Kaiser, and promises entirely distinct from all previous announcements and a departure from the old spirit of things. It urges that the labor movement should be mobilized in behalf of the most energetic possible realization of the reform, declares that unity in the labor movement is more necessary than ever, and finally draws the moral that for the success of the people's movement it is absolutely essential that labor steadfastly insist in the defense of the fatherland, the more so "as the last neutral great power has now openly entered the ranks of our enemies."

"The monarch himself guarantees the new orientation in Prussia," continues the *Vorwaerts*. "The throne pledges itself, even in the case of a ministerial change, to intrust no one with the leadership of Prussian State affairs who has not internal reform at heart in at least the same measure as Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg."

Equal Suffrage Inference.

After incidentally arguing that equal suffrage, not a graduated, plural vote, must logically have been meant by the *Vorwaerts*, the *Vorwaerts* continues:

"It is therefore more necessary than ever for the labor movement to stand unitedly, its members shoulder to shoulder, and just as necessary is it for the victory of the people's movement that labor hold fast solidly in the country's defense. The foreign situation requires this attitude more than ever. Without being in the least menaced by us, with the slightest necessity, the 'peaceable American people' have declared war upon us in the cold blooded vote of a parliament that has chosen the slogan of a 'war of peace.' And yet they dare speak of us there as the dangerous enemies of the world war, while they themselves make war for the millions in profits of the American war purveyor."

The *Lokal Anzeiger* says: "All mature minded politicians will be grateful to the Emperor for his resolute intervention in the unity conflict of recent months. Abroad as at home this message will have a useful effect. There can be no interference in our affairs so long as we have a strong monarch, sure of himself, who in his own time finds the right way. To-day, as before, the Emperor can with assurance place his trust in every German. The German people stand behind him and his Field Marshal and behind no others."

Theodor Wolf, in the *Tagblatt*, says that President Wilson in his message pointed out that America was not hostile to the German people, but only to the Prussian autocracy and to non-responsible government, which was the natural enemy of freedom.

Wilson's Hint.

"The President drew a line separating democracy from the Imperial Government," says the writer, "and gave the German people a hint to do likewise. It is necessary to answer that the German people must be held in bondage and must remain the masters of their own house. Secret direct suffrage is

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Entrance of United States in War Simplifies Blockade Problem.

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6,000 GERMANS ARE TAKEN BY BRITISH

Continued from First Page.

this front, including Vimy Ridge, which was carried by the Canadian troops, were captured early in the morning. These defenses comprise a network of trenches and fortified localities—Neuville Vitasse, Telegraph Hill, Tilloy-les-Moffaines, Observation Ridge, St. Quentin-Banzy, Les Tillets and La Folie farm. The British moved forward and captured the enemy's rearward defenses, including in addition to other powerful trench systems, the fortified localities of Feuchy, Chapelle de Feuchy, Hyderbad redoubt, Athies and Thiess.

5,816 Prisoners Counted.

Up to 2 P. M., 5,816 prisoners, including 119 officers, passed through the stations, and many more remain to be counted. Of these a large number belong to the Bavarian divisions, who have suffered heavy casualties in today's fighting.

The captured war material includes guns and a number of trench mortars and machine guns, which have not yet been counted.

In the direction of Cambrai further progress has been made in the neighborhood of Havrincourt. The British have captured the village of Demicourt. (This fighting is generally eight miles southwest of the city of Cambrai) on the edge of the plain of Flanders.

In the direction of St. Quentin we captured the villages of Pontu and Le Verger (five and seven miles northwest of the city).

The aerial activity of the past few days has continued with great energy. Several successful bombing raids were carried out by our machines, operating with our artillery with excellent results. Two hostile machines were destroyed and fifteen others were driven down, and probably crashed. Two German kite balloons were brought down in flames. Ten of our airplanes are missing.

Attack on Wide Front.

British day statement: We attacked at 5:30 o'clock this morning on a wide front from south of Arras to south of Lens. Our troops have everywhere penetrated the enemy's lines and are making satisfactory progress at all points.

In the direction of Cambrai we stormed the villages of Hermies and Boursies and have penetrated into Havrincourt Wood.

In the direction of St. Quentin we captured Prency le Petit and advanced our line southeast of Le Verger.

French night statement: From the Somme to the Aisne our artillery energetically bombarded the German positions. The enemy counter attacked, particularly north of the Aisne and on the town of Houdain, which suffered an intense bombardment, several civilians being killed.

Belgian—The artillery activity on both sides was less powerful than in the preceding days. It was localized in the region east of Ramscapelle.

Cables to West Indies Censored.

The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Commercial Cable Company announced that messages for Peru, Rico are subject to censorship and are accepted at sender's risk. Plain language only may be used.

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The Germans refused to guarantee safe passage to ships from United Kingdom ports to Rotterdam, thereby tying up here 100,000 tons of foodstuffs which cannot be sent to Belgium. As a consequence of these acts the commission was able to deliver only 24,000 tons at Rotterdam in February and 10,000 tons in March. If no more ships are sunk 50,000 tons will arrive in April, as against the monthly requirement of 100,000 tons necessary to maintain minimum rations. Thus in three months the Belgian and French populations of the

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Senator Calder spoke of his confidence in the loyalty of the large foreign born population of New York and the country generally and endorsed the Mayor's plea for universal service. The reference to our duty to send troops to France were received with great applause.

Austrian Ships Not Confiscated.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In an announcement of the Government's action in seizing the Austrian ships, Secretary McAdoo made it clear that the Government had no intention of confiscating them, but had acted for the purpose of protecting them "from further injury."

A general agreement among the American nations to cut off Germany from supplies would inflict hardship on Holland and the Scandinavian countries, leaving Germany all over the world without either facilities to return to Germany or even to reach neutral soil. South America is full of Germans, and the Scandinavian countries are largely men of standing and importance at home. A world wide insurrection against Germany under these conditions would strengthen the peace feeling in Germany, because it would emphasize the fact that Germans are universal outcasts.

The union of many nations in such a league against Germany would, however, make the blockade problem easier for the allied navies, releasing much naval power that is now employed on blockade and enabling a closer sweeping of the seas for submarines. The pessimistic crop report in the United States is analyzed as a significant sign of the times, necessitating increased vigilance to suppress the submarines.

DYER HEADS HOME DEFENSE.

Resigns Command of First Brigade to Take Up State Work.

ALBANY, April 9.—Brevet Major-General George Hathorne Dyer has been selected by Adj.-Gen. Sturtevant as the State head of the home defense department of the Mobilization Research Bureau. He will have the organization, equipment and training of the Home Defense Corps of the various counties, and recruiting for the regular army and navy, the National Guard and the depot units.

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Fore!

The golfing season is here. Many nearby links are now open to play. Old clubs are being repaired, tightened and rewound, and new clubs are being selected. Which golf ball is best is being carefully discussed. The club handicapper is greeted with an affectionate smile. And yet of all the accessories that add to the joy of the game

Golf Togs Come First.

Golf togs must fit—they must wear—they must have golf character and individuality. To be just right they must be made for the man who swings the club. Proper golf togs must look well on the way to the links and home again, and must be fit for play on the links if desired.

Hand made Irish Tweeds make golf suits of character—Tweeds that are made from wool of Irish sheep—spun by the Irish lass and woven by hand on the home made loom. They are as soft as a kitten's fur—yet as durable as sack cloth.

And the colors—the grays and browns are flecked with spots of brightness—just a dab here and there of red or blue, of green or yellow—the character of the workman woven into the fabric—and strikingly attractive.

Golf Togs, Outing and Lounge Suits and Top Coats Made to Measure \$30 Knickers \$8

We are showing thirty patterns—some startling—some sombre—a suitable choice for every golfer whether he starts at scratch or at 30.

Because these materials are so rare—so alluring—so serviceable—we are suggesting them for Lounge Suits, Sport Suits and Top Coats as well as Golf Suits. Samples and Style Suggestions mailed upon request.

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TWO STORES
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30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.
P. S.—That most matches are won on the putting green proves it is attention to details that counts.—Arnheim Artisans

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